



World Cup: full of surprises

As the tournament gains momentum, all 24 teams in the world football cup have played one game each. In the second round starting on June 18 the Soviet Union will meet New Zealand on June 19 in Malaga in their second cup game.

Their first game vs Brazil in Saville evoked much comment in sporting quarters (Brazil won 2-1). All are agreed that this was a fine game and noted the Soviet team's high standard of play. Comments on the

Arguably, none of the previous world cups have produced so many upsets right at the outset. Hardly anyone predicted West Germany's defeat 2-1 by Algeria. While the former's coach Derwall talked about his underestimation of the Algerians and said that several of his players were below par, he had to admit that Algeria had played good and clever football.

Honduras did brilliantly against Spain at 1-1, with the



Algerian striker Beloumi upsets the West Germans for the second time.

Photo UPI-TASS

match were very critical of Spanish umpire Castillo's biased judgements against the USSR. Will the Soviet squad do better against the thrice world winners? We think the answer is "yes" provided they kept to the same tactical pattern in the second half and deny initiative to their opponents. Despite biased refereeing that can throw any sportsman off balance, we have to hand it to our team—they went all out.

latter saving the day only through a penalty. Kuwait drew 1-1 with Czechoslovakia, Peru underestimated Cameroon in a goalless draw (there was again talk of biased refereeing in favour of Peru).

Leading 3-0 at half time against New Zealand, Scotland eased up and immediately conceded two goals, and only their vast experience and higher standards saw them through to a 5-2 win.

JUANTORENA'S COMEBACK

Noted Cuban athlete Alberto Juantorena, twice Montreal Olympic winner (400 and 800 m) and ex-world record holder, has made a brilliant comeback after a short absence. He first won a big international contest in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and then went on to triumph in the 800 m in the "Olympic Day" contest in Berlin. From now on I will no longer tackle both events, concentrating instead on the longer 800 m race, he stressed. Judging from his recent

successes, it would seem that the Olympic champion is on the right track.

Misfortune first struck Juantorena in 1979 in the form of trouble with his Achilles tendon. He was later successfully operated on in Berlin. Still I had to keep away from training for a long time, the Cuban recalls. True, he had to come to the Moscow Olympics, the greatest sporting feat in his view. But he was lacking in training and came a poor fourth in the 400 m finals in 45.09 sec.

Chess

After the tenth round at the international tournament in Turin, Italy, Andersson has taken the lead with five points, ahead of Karpov and Portisch level at 4.5 points each. Andersson though has played nine games, while Karpov and Portisch have only played eight.

World's best show jumping riders chosen

France won the world show jumping championship in Dublin in the tenth of bad weather, with 19.48 penalty points. The winning team consisted of Frederic Cottier, Gilles Bertran de Blandia, Michel Robert and Patrick Caron. The FRG came second with 30.910 penalty points, and Britain third with 34.790. Norbert Koof, of West Germany, won the individual tournament which was entered for by the 20 contestants who did best in the team event with no penalty points. Second-placed Malcolm Pirah, of Britain, amassed 12 penalty points. Frenchman Michel Robert also totalled 12 points but was placed third in an extra contest.

Useful tour

The USSR basketball line-up have completed their Mexican tour, dishing the hosts' national team in all six games. For the USSR the tour formed part of their preparation for the world championship.

The local press points out that the games helped Mexico to

prima for the Central American and Caribbean Games.



The Yunost club won the Moscow junior water polo championship, held in the Lenin Central Stadium swimming pool, by edging Burevestnik 9-8 in the finals.

Photo by Igor Litvey

Who will face the USSR?

The USA, Australia, and Egypt will play in the same elimination group as the USSR in the world aquatic sports championships due to be held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on July 29-August 8. There are another three elimination groups, with group A featuring Italy, Spain, West Germany, and New Zealand; group C, Cuba, Hungary, Greece, and an Asian team (the elimination tournament between

China, India and Israel is to be held in the second part of July, in Guayaquil); and Group D, Canada, Holland, Yugoslavia, and France.

Two top teams from each group will be paired off for the two semifinals, from which another two top teams will vie for first to fourth places, with the rest of the field meeting for fifth to eighth places.

From Olympics to Olympics

(Continued from page 1)

Solidarity programme. This is a costly project, Pavlov stressed, but we feel duty bound to see it through.

He further pointed out that representatives of 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are being trained as coaches free of charge in the school for advanced sports coaching attached to the Moscow Institute for Physical Training. In addition, Pavlov continued, over 120 Soviet coaches are working in 18 countries on a long-term basis. The USSR, he noted, helps developing countries with equipment and sports gear.

In briefing newsmen on Soviet preparations for the Sarajevo Winter Games in Yugoslavia and for the Summer Los Angeles Olympics to be held in the USA, Pavlov noted that Rome had recently hosted the 85th IOC Session which had considered the organizational problems involved in the above Olympics.

The report by the Sarajevo Organizing Committee could not anxiously among IOC members, he stressed, but this was far from being the case as far as the Los Angeles report was concerned. The thing is that at the time of the session the administration offered no guarantees whatever as to compliance with the norms and regulations of the Olympic Charter. Los Angeles Organizing Committee President Peter Ueberroth read out a telegram from President Reagan to the effect that his best guarantee of compliance with the Olympic Charter rules was on its way. We still do not know whether this letter reached its destination. In any event we have received no information to this effect, Pavlov remarked. In the same way we have had no clarification entry procedures for athletes to be adopted in the USA - and they be allowed in without visas as demanded by the charter is not. Nor has there been any indication that the American administration will guarantee security to those taking part. I could go on much longer about the many outstanding issues that exist. All this is a matter of concern to IOC members and countries gearing up for the Olympics. In fact, Pavlov continued, IOC took the unprecedented decision not to approve the LAOC report.

During our talks with Ueberroth in Moscow it would appear that we were successful in bringing it home to him that our anxiety stemmed primarily from our desire that the Games in Los Angeles be a success. I representative and spectacular sporting event. We are planning to send a large team to Los Angeles for we hope to enter all the events there and so we must have answers to all our questions.

Rounding off the conference Pavlov said that the USSR Sports Committee and the International Olympic Committee are studying the possibility of holding the 1992 Winter Olympics

in the USA.

Photo by Igor Litvey

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WHAT DID AMERICAN PRESIDENT DISCUSS IN THE VATICAN?

Paris. Details have become known of President Reagan's encounter with John Paul II in the Vatican. The president insistently appealed to the head of the Catholic Church to take a harder line on Poland and to increase pressure upon that country's leadership, taking advantage of the possibilities afforded by the clergy's contacts with various anti-governmental groups. Reagan suggested that the Pope pay a visit to the PPR next August under the pretext of taking part in religious holidays and to put his question officially to the Polish authorities despite the obvious difficulties of his visiting Poland at the present time.

According to the same reliable sources, Reagan expressed his readiness to increase financial backing of the opposition circles in Poland, using church channels among others. The American president also asked John Paul II to bring a restraining influence to bear upon those Catholic priests who take part in anti-war movements in the West.

GROMYKO AND HAIG MEET IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1)

The volatile situation which had emerged in the Middle East as a result of the latest Israeli aggression, aimed this time against Lebanon, occupied a prominent place in the talks. The Soviet side emphasized America's responsibility for the aggressive actions taken by Israel and reiterated the demand that the Israeli troops be un-

conditionally withdrawn from Lebanon.

With reference to the South of Africa, Andrei Gromyko made it clear that the Namibian problem should be approached strictly in compliance with the relevant UN decisions, and that the Republic of South Africa should abandon all aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola, both direct and through the use of UNITA military formations.



All set for the peace race. Drawing by Igor Smirnov

REAGAN'S DECISION CASTIGATED BY FRG INDUSTRIALISTS

Bonn. The Reagan administration's decision to continue and to considerably expand the existing ban on deliveries of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union has been sharply castigated by O. Wolff von Amerongen, president of the West German Industry and trade union.

In a DDP interview von Amerongen spoke as follows: Reagan's decision to foist his "economic sanctions" policy against the USSR on West German companies which are either divisions of various American monopolies or use their licenses as a business and threaten USA-Europe economic relations.

This decision is also dangerous to America itself, Amerongen declared. As a result, disorder has been introduced into the legal fundamentals of business relations. It has also had a negative effect on West Europe buying licences in the USA. It still remains to be determined, he said, whether America has any right to inter-

fere in West European decisions already concluded. Unprecedented and pregnant with severe consequences is how the Federal Republic of Germany's Minister of Economics O. Lambdorff, described President Reagan's discriminatory decision.

ISRAEL COMMITS GENOCIDE

Tragedy has struck Lebanon, having captured nearly a third of the territory of that sovereign state, the Israeli aggressors are practising overt genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Thousands have lost their lives, with relentless ferocity the Israeli troops are erasing invaluable monuments of world culture, belonging to all mankind, from the face of the earth. Israel is acting with cruelty and cynicism evocative of the most heinous crimes ever committed against humanity. Thus read a statement put out by Soviet scientists.

The Israeli leaders have taken on themselves a very heavy responsibility — but also responsible for the split blood of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are Israel's American partners who provide it with weapons and condone its adventurist policy.

We urge all workers in science and the arts throughout the world, all peoples of good will who cherish the ideals of humanism, peace and freedom to take their voices in defence of the victims of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to resolutely demand an immediate end to the invasion and an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon. It is declared in the statement.

ETHIOPIA WEDDED TO PEACE

Addis Ababa. Ethiopian foreign policy is geared towards world peace and good-neighbourly relations with all countries in the region, declared Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian leadership, he stressed, attaches vast importance to building up an atmosphere of friendship and trust in the Horn of Africa. This policy stems from the internationalist nature of the Ethiopian revolution. Despite the subversive activities of the Somali regime and its accomplices, he continued, we are searching for a way to ensure peace between the national peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia.

On the situation in Eritrea, Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized that the Ethiopian leadership has repeatedly tried to solve the problem in a peaceful way. However, the stubborn refusal of counter-revolutionary forces to put an end to activities aimed at the erosion of territorial unity and of the country's political integrity forced the government to resort to measures to restore peace in that northern province. At present the revolutionary army has liberated most of the province and since February, as a result of successful combat operations, over half the separatist gangs have been eliminated, the Eritrean leader said.

Who's hiding behind 'Free Europe'?

Warsaw. The American CIA was for a long time planned to use religious holidays to stir up disturbances which could interfere with normalisation of the situation. In Poland, said Mieczyslaw Lach, a Polish intelligence officer who was on lengthy secret mission with "Radio Free Europe" in Munich, where he was employed as a staff member. He said that on May 5 this year, the chief of the Polish section held a secret meeting at which he directly pointed to the need at any price to use the advantage of the religious holidays in Poland in order to provoke unrest, an operation which "Free Europe" was assigned a major role.

Despite the attempts by the CIA and "Radio Free Europe" to encourage their involvement in the subversive operations against Poland, there are numerous facts which show that their main aim is to carry out political sabotage and espionage against Poland and other socialist countries. Mr Lach said. In their operations, they are heavily relying on Polish emigre circles, KSS-KOR circles, and on extremist Solidarity leaders.

FACTS and EVENTS

① In May, US industrial output declined again, according to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The board's report stresses that over the past 12 months, industrial output dropped for the ninth time, an indication of the chronic nature of the current economic downturn in America.

② The African National Congress of South Africa has urged the international community to step up its campaign to bring about the release of M. Mandela, leader of the national-liberation movement in South Africa, who is at present in prison in that country.

③ The USA and Pakistan have signed a secret document under which Washington is allowed the use of Pakistan naval and air force bases as well as of its facilities.

Japan's rapprochement with the Pentagon

Tokyo. The US-Japanese Security Treaty, as is becoming increasingly apparent, is taking on the character of a military alliance in which Japan is losing its independence and being drawn into the Pentagon's orbit.

Every year, new joint US-Japanese exercises are held, and the scale of these exercises is also growing. On 130 occasions, the Japanese and American navies and air forces have held manoeuvres to train for joint operations. These combined exercises are being confined to the sea and air space around and over the Japanese islands and are extended to areas in the Pacific. An instance of this is



As the "No to nuclear weapons" mass drive is gaining momentum, demonstrators turned up on the streets of Oslo with this effigy of a white dove symbolizing peace.

Science and technology

LONG-LIFE BATTERY

According to "Newsweek" magazine, American scientists have developed a new type of electrical batteries which can last for up to ten years. Unlike the old zinc-batteries, the new ones employ lithium for the negative electrode, with sulphur making up the other component. The latter's role is being kept secret by the firm. Due to the improved physical and electrical properties of the new battery it can be used to power the most diverse electronic instruments.

VIACON

WARNS DRIVERS

Hungarian engineers have designed an original device which monitors the speed of a driver's reaction. The instrument called Viakon emits light signals to which the driver is supposed to react by switching a pilot lamp.

Viakon automatically evaluates the speed of reaction on a 100-point scale, with the result appearing on a special display. With a reaction lower than 20 points, there is nothing to worry about. At higher than 50,

the driver needs a rest. If the driver does not react to the lamp at all, a loud signal is sounded, and front and rear alarm indicator lights go on to warn other drivers.

MATCHSTICKS

NO LONGER NECESSARY

A device called a "head-cooler" has been invented in Japan to stop drivers falling asleep on the road. A piece of cloth containing a metal plate is wrapped around the driver's head, with wires attaching it to the car cigarette-lighter. Electric current running through these wires feels an element which keeps the plate nice and cool.

THE ALL-POWERED SUN



The energy crisis in the capitalist countries stimulates them to look for various ways of solving the dilemma — the use of solar energy being a case in point. 1,818 sun-catching mirrors have been installed on 53 hectares of land round a 100 m tower in the Californian Mojave Desert (USA), making this the largest solar energy complex in the world. It has a capacity of 10 megawatts.

Photo from "El País"

OF INTEREST

New baby weighs ten kilos.

Specialists say this has never happened before. A black woman, Christine Soames of the South African Republic, gave birth to a baby whose weight is ten kilos, the "Asahi Evening News" reports.

Thefts to order!

A firm in the Canadian city of Toronto supplies big stores with thieves. An order for a theft costs 100 dollars. For this sum the firm will send a member of its staff (they are usually students earn-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SAME OLD STORY

Commenting on President Reagan's speech at the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament, PRAVDA writes that the White House had advertised the speech as the administration's contribution to the cause of peace on the eve of Reagan's appearance at the United Nations. In fact, the President's speech has turned into a rhetorical apology of the US policies aimed at subverting détente and exacerbating the international tensions.

The President reiterated the attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist states he had first made during his West European tour, and repeated those American ideas which are essentially aimed to eliminate the existing strategic equilibrium, and to secure unilateral advantages for the United States. Reagan said that the United States had never been an aggressor, although the world public knows that it waged a war of aggression against Vietnam for a whole decade.

Most delegates at the session were disappointed with President Reagan who had made no move in response to the USSR undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. At the United Nations, this Soviet move is regarded as an important step towards preventing a nuclear disaster and enhancing confidence in relations between states.

NATO'S HYPOCRISY

A call for a "genuine détente" from NATO leaders in Bonn appears to be garnished with a solid dose of hypocrisy, writes the NEW TIMES weekly. In the first place, by speaking about "genuine détente" in the future, they want to cast a shadow on the decade which has been the most productive in East-West relations. If we are to believe the "leakage" from Washington, this decade allegedly spelt losses and disappointments for the Western world. In the second place, they regard as genuine only such détente under which the Soviet Union would either agree to a unilateral disarmament, or allow the United States to achieve a military superiority without let or hindrance.

However, the policy of détente does not cease to be what it is even if its execution is put into question. This essence consists in a just balance and mutual respect for the interests of the sides in a most strict and consistent observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Without this there can be no détente.

DISMAL OUTCOME IN THE FALKLANDS

Commenting on the Falklands conflict, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes that the United States acted as an accomplice in Britain's neo-colonialist policy by giving it direct aid with military technologies, equipment, and intelligence, and by granting the use of its bases to British warships and planes.

The newspaper stresses that the casualties and losses sustained have been unnecessary, all the more so that they have not brought the solution of the dispute any closer. On the contrary, London intends to turn the Falklands into a permanent hotbed of confrontation. Characteristically, Mrs. Thatcher has no intention to reach a compromise in decolonizing the islands. She says there can be no question of any participation by Argentina in decisions on the future of the islands.

CIA AND CHINA: ARM IN ARM

Cooperation between the intelligence services of China and the United States is an important element in their overall system of military-political links, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. It includes electronic espionage against the USSR and other countries, the training of agents and their dispatch to Afghanistan, exchange of information on espionage and on espionage in subversive operations, and ideological subversion. It is even planned to extend this cooperation between the secret services of both countries to outer space.

According to the newspaper, "The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" radio station, already broadcasting from Chinese territory is the prototype of planned cooperation between Chinese and US subversive radio centres. Although the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" is run by Chinese intelligence officers, the latter receive their most important instructions from Washington.

LAID-UP SHIPS IN BRITAIN

London. The world merchant marine is going through a continuing crisis caused by the general recession in the capitalist economies and reductions in charter of ships. The General Council of British Shipping said here that over five months—from December 1981 through April 1982, the overall tonnage of merchant vessels laid up in ports had doubled again. In the same period the previous year, and that by the end of April, it reached 48.3 million registered tonnes, or 739 large cargo vessels. "The Financial Times" writes that the world shipping has known no such stagnation since September 1978.

ing on the side or professional actors) to carry out a robbery on its customer's premises. The point of the charade being arranged to frighten off real thieves!

Unemployment provides jobs for civil servants

Growing unemployment can create new jobs. According to the British "Financial Times", the number of employees in that part of the civil service in Great Britain dealing with labour questions has grown over the last two years by 10,300, their job being to deal with the growing numbers of unemployed.

VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

SOVIET UNION SAYS 'NO' TO NUCLEAR WAR

The Soviet Union's pledge voiced by Leonid Brezhnev not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a step of historical magnitude. Mankind is searching for a firm guarantee against nuclear disaster threatening to gut civilization on this earth.

In assessing the Soviet move one should bear in mind that by doing so the Soviet Union has once again confirmed its resolute opposition to nuclear war as such. Recently there have been a series of authoritative Soviet statements to the effect that any sort of reliance on the possibility of gaining the upper hand in the nuclear arms race and starting a nuclear war hoping to win is sheer lunacy. The refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, is central to averting disaster. If there is no first strike, there will be no second and third ones, and consequently no nuclear war in general.

In this lies the historic import of the challenge of the Soviet move to the other nuclear powers. If they reciprocate they will unburden humanity of anxiety for its future. If they again yield to the temptation to strike first or threaten to do so it would be the greatest act of self-exposure and a blow to the hopes of millions upon millions of people.

Significantly, the Soviet pledge is the logical continuation

of a thoroughly considered concept which enjoys the unanimous backing of the other socialist community nations. The Warsaw Treaty countries have repeatedly offered NATO to undertake a mutual commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The latest such offer came last December, while this past spring Leonid Brezhnev urged President Reagan to join in a declaration that the USSR and the USA undertake such a commitment as the two leading nuclear powers.

The peremptory "no" consistently issued by Washington and NATO headquarters to the offers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons hinges on a sham assumption of the sides' intentions and a deliberately twisted interpretation of the balance of forces, including in conventional armaments. The West's principal argument is that readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons is crucial to the ability of the US "nuclear umbrella" over Western Europe to resist "Soviet aggression".

For 37 years now Pentagon and NATO strategists have been steadily brainwashing the West's peoples regarding the "inevitability" of a Soviet surprise attack against Western Europe using conventional forces. Many a Western armchair strategist earned thousands and many a general got promoted for these fantasy scenarios. But

as people's belief in them is peering out they start asking the following two questions.

The first is why pay for these scenarios with the risk of nuclear suicide, a risk which is mounting along with the increasing NATO arsenal of advanced weaponry of a purely provocative and destabilizing nature? As recently as four years ago West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt acknowledged that the coming into being of an American "nuclear umbrella" would spell out destruction to Western Europe. More recently four former US secretaries and ambassadors R. McNamara, M. Bundy, G. Kennan and J. Smith convincingly proved in their "Foreign Affairs" magazine article that reliance on the first use of nuclear weapons involved the unacceptable risk of destruction for those whom this use is called upon to protect; today, they charged, the Western alliance stands a clear-cut decision on whether nuclear strike variants rather than elaborating them.

The second question is being legitimately asked by the Soviet people, too: would it not be more correct to talk of a real rather than a mythical threat, the threat to the Soviet Union coming from the many US military bases encircling our country and the threat to world peace posed by the military provocations of the US allies in various parts of the globe, including those in close proximity to the USSR—in the Middle East?

There is ample evidence to prove that under the circumstances a continued reliance on the first use of nuclear weapons is being favoured only by those reluctant to ditch the "position of strength" policy and nuclear blackmail, a stand also damaging to the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments process. There is only one argument offered to the public to justify the new twist in the arms race in the USA (super missiles MX, a hundred B-1 bombers, additional Trident cruise missiles, and several thousand cruise missiles). As the June 14 issue of "The US News and World Report" emphasized, the US goal is to create nuclear forces which could absorb the first strike and offer a similar threat to the Soviet ground-based missiles.

But who can go on believing in the critical need for these piles of advanced perilous weaponry and doctrines geared towards self-perpetuation and the escalating arms race? Now it is more clear than at any time before that the trust needed for real disarmament measures can only be restored through abandoning such actions and attempts at upsetting the equilibrium.

The Soviet Union has done its utmost for the nuclear weapons not to be put into action — so will the other nuclear powers do their bit!

In his address to the General Assembly, Leonid Brezhnev stressed his confidence in common sense. The Soviet Union's move is designed to emphasize the need for common sense and make it easier for others to look at the entire set of problems involved in the limitation and reduction of armaments, particularly nuclear ones, as well as disarmament in general, from a different angle.



Handwritten text in the right margin: "The Soviet Union is the only country in the world that has not used nuclear weapons."

Round the Soviet Union

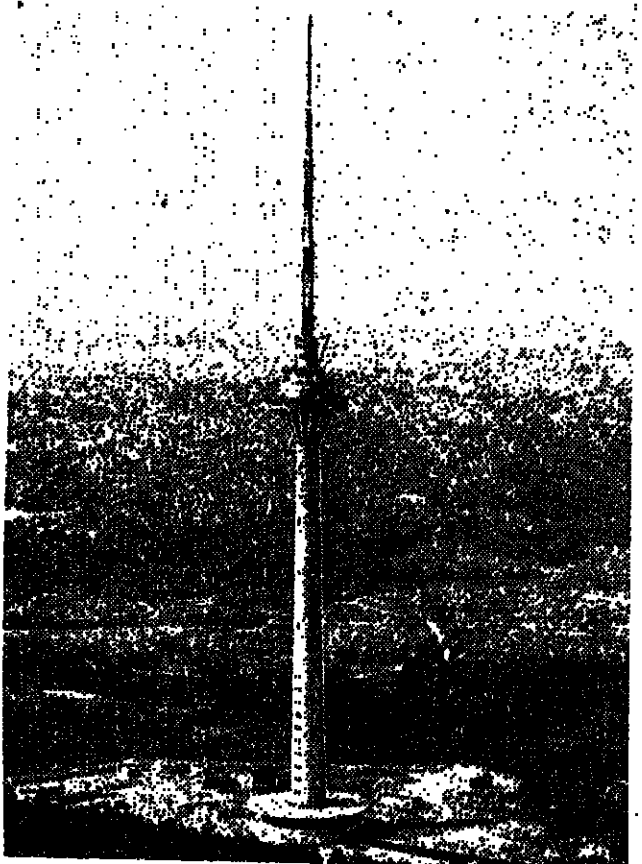
● A MULTIPURPOSE HOSPITAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE NORTH OSSETIAN DISTRICT CENTRE OF ELKHOTOVO as part of the republican network of treatment and preventive medical centres. It has been built at the request of local constituents — farmers, animal breeders, tractor-drivers, shepherds and land-reclaimers from the Kirovsky district. This year will see the completion of the construction of modern multipurpose hospitals in district centres in the autonomous republic of Ossetia.

● THE "OTVAZHNY" AND THE "ANTARES", TWO SHIPS BELONGING TO THE MOSCOW CHILDREN'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HAVE SET OUT ON A TRAINING VOYAGE. THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR'S NAVIGATIONAL SEASON. During the Moscow-Gorky-Moscow journey which will last 24 days, the young boatmen will work as helmsmen and engineers under the guidance of experienced instructors. The voyage will help the children back up with practical experience the knowledge they acquired at the clubs, workshops and classrooms run by the steamship company.

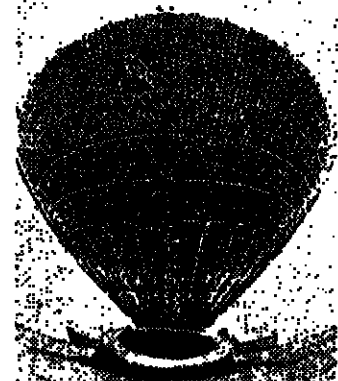
● RELATIONS BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE IS THE THEME OF LATVIAN COMPOSER A. SKULTE'S SEVENTH SYMPHONY which was performed recently for the first time by the Latvian State Symphony Orchestra and the Ave Sol Chamber Choir in Riga. The composer's previous music is distinguished for its profound treatment of patriotic and civic subjects.

● HAVING TAKEN ON BOARD TOURISTS FROM TOWNS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE UKRAINE, THE "KOSMONAVT GAGARIN" MOTORVESSEL HAS STARTED ITS CRUISES FROM OMSK ALONG THE IRYSH AND OB RIVERS TO THE NORTHERN AREAS OF SIBERIA. More than one and a half thousand young men and women from different constituent republics will go on the voyage.

NATIONAL TV 50 YEARS ON



The TV Tower in the Estonian capital of Tallinn.



The receiving and transmitting system of the space communications centre transmitting a Moscow television programme via the Orbita TV network.

The first trial television broadcast in this country took place in 1931. The programme was transmitted from a small studio in an old church in Twenty-Fifth October street.

Quality was poor—the screens of TV sets in those days were no bigger than a matchbox.

Today, 50 years on, 87 per cent of the Soviet population watch television. For the past sixteen years, a large technical television centre, the biggest in Europe, has been in operation in Moscow. There are 120 television centres in this country altogether. More than 4,000 television transmitting stations have been built throughout the Soviet Union along with nearly 90 receiving stations forming part of the Orbita satellite communication system. After the Molnia-1 satellite was launched in 1965, the first Orbita stations were built in Siberia, the Far East and in the Extreme North. Over the past few years, these have been phased out by the Ekran and Moskva satellite systems. The latter will make it possible to transmit Moscow television programmes to practically every part of the country.

Siberia with the Western frontier of the USSR.

The Dniepr and Soyuz steel arteries of the gas pipeline as well as others converge here. The new pipeline, soon to join them, will facilitate the expansion of deliveries of Soviet gas to foreign countries.

NEW GAS DEPOSIT

A new gas deposit has been discovered in the south of the Kyzyl Kym desert in Uzbekistan. The big deposit of gas with a low sulphur content was found beneath Mount Uchkyr that towers over the sand dunes. It was this anomaly of the landscape that first attracted attention of geologists. Data of aerial survey and geophysical studies led into a computer-controlled search for gas there.

This "diagnosis" was confirmed by a well sunk at the foot of the mountain. It yielded a powerful stream of gas to a depth of about two kilometres.

According to preliminary estimates the new deposit could work intensively, should be for several decades.

The Uchkyr gas deposit is the seventh discovered by the republic's geologists since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

IMPROVED IRRIGATION

SYSTEM FOR UKRAINE

It is hoped that the hydro-meteorological control system recently established in the Ukraine will increase the yield of agricultural crops. An experimental watering service, sponsored by Kharkov University, has gone into operation there.

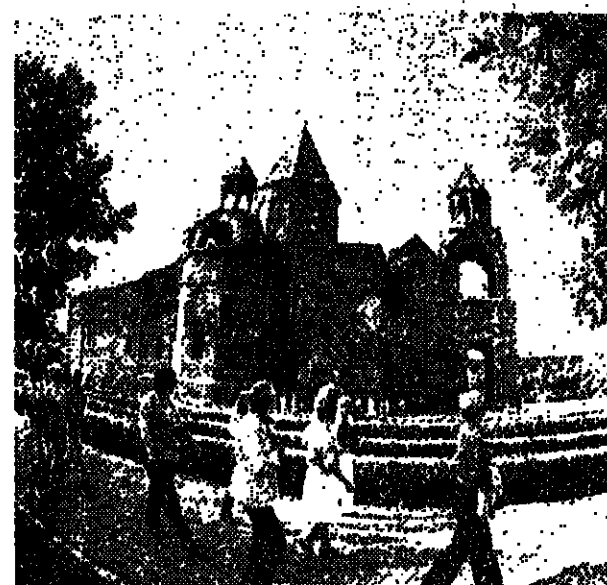
In the past the amount of watering necessary was calculated from the degree of dryness of the soil. Research has shown however that other conditions had to be taken into account.

In order to provide optimum conditions for plants growth, for instance, the temperature and humidity of the soil, the speed of the wind, the flow watering schedules for farmers have been drawn up based on such data as well as on weather forecasts. Special maps give detailed instructions on timing, quantities and methods of watering. This data is provided with a constant and optimal microclimate and for efficient use of irrigation.

In addition, stable crop production regardless of weather conditions is ensured and less water is wasted. The new system will go into operation on many farms in the Ukraine.

Places to visit

ECHMIADZIN



Soviet Armenia is rich in cultural monuments, silent witnesses of a civilization which has been producing masterpieces of architecture for a number of centuries. The churches of Echmiadzin, a town situated twenty kilometres from the capital of Yerevan, occupy a special place among these monuments. When Armenians were converted to Christianity, early in the 4th century, the first Patriarch of Armenia, Gregory the Illuminator, built a cathedral here in 303 A.D. which became the main church of the monastery that grew up around it.

Echmiadzin is the centre of the Armenian Gregorian Church and the residence of the Catholicos (a function it retains to this day).

Restored many times during the 1,678 years of its existence, the cathedral is decorated with beautiful traceries, painted by the Armenian artist Ovnatanyan at the beginning of the 18th century and by his grandson at the end of the century.

Other outstanding monuments of Armenian architecture in or around Echmiadzin are the Church of St Hripsime and St Gayane (630 A.D.) and the ruins of the church at Zvartnots.

TREES DESCEND FROM THE MOUNTAINS

Planned work is under way in Azerbaijan with the help of scientists to preserve and spread rare varieties of flora, native to this Transcaucasian republic. This flora consists of more than 4,000 species of plants; 250 of them are met nowhere else in the country.

Elder pine is used widely in providing greenery in cities.

towns and villages in Azerbaijan. This pine was saved from complete extinction by botanists. Nurseries growing thousands of these young pines supply them to many cities and towns. Khir-khan boxwood, yew, hornbeam and other relics, have moved from mountain woods to the valleys.

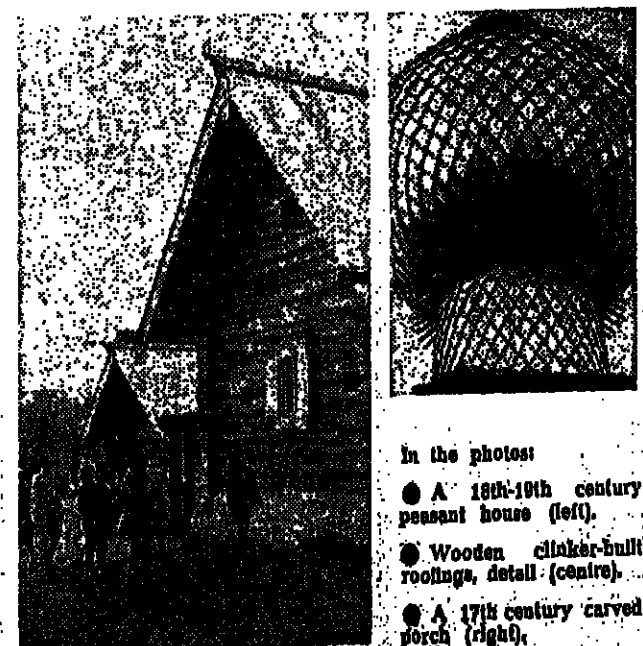
Tundra ballet-master

Tundra dwellers recently saw dances of the Kamchatkan people created by the Koryak choreographer Sergei Kevyevygin who was on a tour of the reindeer camps and villages of the Koryak Autonomous Area.

The choreographer's name is well known in the Kamchatka tundra. The son of a reindeer herdsman, he graduated from an arts school and now works at the local House of Culture. With a passionate love of folk art, he draws on it for his productions of modern national dances and choreographic miniatures. Particularly popular among his compositions are "My Fast Reindeer" and the Koryak ball room-dance "Vyvnenka"—the latter won a prize at an all-Union ball room-dancing competition.

Kevyevygin continues his studies at the Moscow Institute of Culture. In his spare time he goes to the tundra to enlarge his folk collection. In the village of Palana he leads the All-Russian group of the local cultural vocational training school and the Koryak "Relay" for children's choreographic ensemble.

WOODCARVING MUSEUM



In the photos

● A 18th-19th century peasant house (left).

● Wooden cattle-bull head, detail (centre).

● A 17th century carved porch (right).

A folk woodcarving museum is being organized in the village of Palana, in the Koryak Region. The architecture and ethnography exhibition will be situated near the high walls of the New Jerusalem Monastery. Country houses, with barns and other

molecules of different varieties had different life time. So if the chlorophyll in a plant is renovated more often, its ability to convert solar energy will be higher, and so will be the harvest.

Experiments confirmed the supposition. Radiotopes multi-plied helped follow the molecule life in well-known varieties of rye and barley, with more productive plants invariably changing their chlorophyll more often. In addition, there was found a good agreement between the chlorophyll renovation rate and the amount of the grain harvested. This will allow not only to forecast the productivity but also open a new path towards prevent change in the hereditary properties of crops.

AVALANCHE

ADVANCED WARNING

At least twenty-four hours before an avalanche is ready to sweep down a mountain slope it becomes noisy in radio frequencies, say scientists from the Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute.

When they detected a barely visible glow over a mass of snow and rock slowly descending a mountain, the scientists advanced the hypothesis that it might be caused by static electricity.

Their theory was confirmed in subsequent experiments. It was later established that some avalanches are heard with the range of thirty to two hundred kilometres a few hours before their descent. And when packed snow is compressed and deformed radio pulse sources become apparent. All this gives grounds for the hope that special instruments could be devised for the reliable anti-panic prediction of avalanches.

MACHINE KEEPS AN EYE ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

An effective automatic system for monitoring the health of Byelorussia's youngest citizens has been designed by scientists from the Byelorussian Research Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Children. This system makes it possible to receive information on a daily basis from every part of the republic on the incidence of disease among one-year-olds.

The computer not only evaluates the current situation, but also makes short and long-term forecasts based on the numerous reasons for the occurrence of the disease. Doctors are de-

parted to different localities to examine the situation on site and to provide consultations. If necessary, additional supplies of medicine are provided as well as diagnostic equipment. Mass inoculations are carried out and children undergo medical check-ups.

The automatic system has already proved its high efficiency. Thanks to electronics and other measures, the incidence of disease among children has been reduced in some cases to a fraction of its former level. The system has already been adopted in Moscow and is being introduced in the Baltic republics.

VIEWPOINT

Revolutionary machines for agriculture

Mikhail RUNCHEV, Academician, Director of the All-Russia Research, Design and Technological Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture

Up until recently, the level of mechanization in Soviet agriculture was assessed through the number of tractors combine harvesters and other machines and implements. Today some new indicators, for instance, data on the mechanization of major farming processes, are used in making assessments.

The USSR Food Programme, covering the period up to 1990, envisages that manual labour be fully eliminated from sugar beet farming and that a higher mechanization level be achieved in cotton, potato and vegetable farming. In the Southern USSR industrial processes have already been introduced in maize turning.

The major part of farmland in the Soviet Union is devoted to the production of grain crops. It is therefore only natural that the technology and management of grain production are in the forefront of the programme.

The appearance of new machines and technology will greatly add to the efficiency of grain harvesting. A new combine harvester of the Don-1500 type, designed by the Rostselmash manufacturers of farm machinery, is at present undergoing tests. It is capable of dealing with eight to nine tonnes of grain per shift, or one-third more than its famous predecessor, the Niva.

Our institute has designed 88 different standardized premises for cattle farming supplemented by transfer lines. We are now busy working out agrotechnical requirements for advanced tractors of the next generation and for the sets of machines and implements that can be attached to them.

Third generation tractors have already appeared in the USSR, including the Kirovets-710 which is twice as powerful as its predecessor, having a 500 horsepower engine. The T-150 now in operation will soon be replaced by a DT-250 caterpillar. The engines of the Belarus tractors will also be made twice as powerful.

A prominent feature of the new machines is their general-purpose nature. For instance, while the old Belarus models were used for intertilled crop farming but never for ploughing, the new tractor is intended for all operations. Third generation tractors will be stronger. The tractive force of the Kirovets will increase from five to eight tonnes. This will allow for an increased width (20-25 metres) of attachable implements. All the tractors will have a standard range of 66 attachable machines and aggregates. The first twenty such pieces are now being tested; they include a plough, a sower, a cultivator and a number of erosion-proof implements.

Other advantages of the new machines are their improved manoeuvrability and the fact that they are easier to operate. They are collapsible on the basis of their own hydraulics and therefore much easier to transport. The new technology saves in metal, labour costs and money.

The new technology is introduced as the basis for mechanization till the year 2000.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PREFAB CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE

How to reconcile the prefabricated with architecture is the topic of an article in IZVESTIA. Construction with the help of prefabricated units has resulted in a sharp rise in productivity. Over the years of Soviet power more than 3.5 thousand million square metres of housing have been built and over 1,200 new towns have appeared in our country.

Right after the war when the first task was to restore the devastated buildings often had little time to spare for architectural quality — the country faced an acute housing problem. Today quality of construction and of apartment design is becoming an ever growing priority.

Moscow architects made a significant contribution towards improved housing by starting to build on the basis of a single catalogue of unified structures and elements. The engineers who devised the catalogue were given the Lenin Prize and other cities now make use of their experience. A factory in Moscow is turning out three-dimensional units for building houses. This will make it possible to construct 25-storey buildings, differing from one another in design, apartment combination and architectural style.

The work that architects are doing today, will help improve the architectural appearance of standardized residential houses and of other buildings, and will facilitate the building of original and convenient apartments.

KAZAKH SCIENCE MAKES BIG STRIDES

Writing about Kazakhstan's scientific progress in SO-TSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, Academician A. Kunayev, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, stresses that his Academy is young, and, indeed, in science in the republic. Still, he emphasizes,

our scientists are being successful in solving important economic problems and have made a sizeable contribution to the advance of fundamental research in various areas of Soviet science. Their research into the science of the Earth, and in chemistry and biology has won them universal acclaim. Substantial gains have been made, he continues, in classical mathematics, and there has been steady advance in the physical sciences primarily in nuclear astrophysics.

Much new ground has been covered in non-ferrous metallurgy as regards the development of new ways of extracting and processing the ores of valuable metals together with comprehensive use of raw materials.

Wide-ranging research is geared towards agricultural needs, Kunayev points out. For instance, a recently published new soil map of the republic allows for more precise accounting and a more rational use of natural resources.

PEOPLE NEED HELP WHILE SEARCHING FOR THEMSELVES

Soviet climbers recently conquered Mt Everest. What stimulated these courageous men to scale the world's highest peak? I am sure that the need for self-assertion played a part in the stimuli and motives, writes journalist Mikhailov, in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. This is a trait found in every human being and, indeed, it comes to the fore in almost every kind of activity — in manual labour, scientific discussion, in sports competitions, artistic work, in even affects family relations. How could it be otherwise? Self-assertion is the human striving to gain recognition and respect in the eyes of other people. By asserting oneself, one discovers one's own potentialities and capabilities, one's own personality, and the ways in which one differs from other people. One also finds out how one tends to manifest one's own unique ego.

The need for self-assertion lasts all one's life, giving it a sense of purpose. But the person who manages to find himself, his (or her) place in society and his (or

her) favourite occupation while still young is three times more happy than others. This is why help is so important when a young person first starts to branch out on his own. Be he or she vocational school graduate, a recent high-school certificate holder, a trainee or a young engineer, they all need the support of older friends and more experienced colleagues. They need assistance in mastering the secrets of their trade, tactful prompting or a kind word of concern. No time or sympathy should be spared to this end. Helping to stimulate self-assertion in a person means helping to make another life happy; and this in itself is a lot.

FAMILY LIFE AND WORK

What connection is there between a woman's family life and her job? Or, what is the relation between the home and the distribution of duties in the home? Researchers at the Moscow electromechanical plant are a direct connection between the two. The problem is discussed in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

If the woman arrives at her workplace in a bad temper because she hasn't had enough rest or because a conflict is brewing in the family, she works slowly and without proper attention. Lack of free time of its improper use means a slowdown in spiritual and moral development, with ensuing slower vocational improvement and exertion in social work. When everything goes well at home the factory profits too.

For this reason the factory has initiated a series of sociological studies and, on the basis of the results obtained, it has worked out a system of recommendations and measures designed to make the woman's life easier both at work and at home. Research has shown that consultations with psychologists and teachers are desirable, that provision should be made for family holidays and that a complex of domestic back-up facilities should be set up at the factory itself. The researchers also studied the effect of home and workplace on illness, conditions helping an adverse effect on the working woman's health.

Theatre, Cinema and TV stars

Asanali ASHIMOV



The shepherd Turan, one of the heroes from the film "Footprints Leading Beyond the Horizon", appeared before the viewers as exceptionally attractive and interesting: handsome, invariably noble, intently looking, with the speech of a cultured man. In other words, a charismatic personality from all points of view. But what was surprising was the fact that this handsome and noble young man turned out in the final count to be short-winded, a cultured cad, as well as a coward and a traitor ready to sell even his closest friend for a trifle. Such a striking metamorphosis — which follows quite logically by the way from the plot — overtook the attractive hero thanks to actor Asanali Ashimov. The young Kazakh graduate from the drama department of the Alma-Ata Conservatoire has proved to be a fine master of internal transformation.

Ashimov, who has taken part in a score of

films since, has remained true to his style of characterization, putting emphasis on the convincing and psychological aspects of each role and on sudden and unpredictable transformations which enrich the image. In the movie version of the Kyz Zhibek legend, a tragic love story of a Kazakh Romeo and Juliet, Ashimov's Bekzhan is the very epitome of perfidy, cynicism, and crime — a character at the same time, however, in the grips of an all-consuming passionate and unshared love, which, however, failed to stop him from killing the man to whom his beloved has given her heart. Ashimov has had an equal success in other highly diversified roles of this type.

But has this well-known star of the cinema and Alma-Ata Auezov Kazakh Drama Theatre, this dedicated actor who has played dozens of roles in Kazakh, Russian and foreign plays, now decided to change his profession? "Year of the Dragon", marking Ashimov's debut as a film director, will soon be seen on the screen. It is a historical film about the struggle of the Uighur people against foreign invaders. Several years ago Ashimov directed a student production of Gogol's "The Inspector-General" on the stage, in which he played the part of Mayor. What was it that attracted Ashimov first to directing plays and then movies?

Let's take first things first, Ashimov smiles. To begin with, I had always dreamed of playing Mayor in "The Inspector-General". Secondly, I had already had some experience of directing in the theatre, a profession which had long attracted me. Thirdly, my attempt at directing in the theatre stimulated me into trying my hand at directing in the cinema. Fourthly, I do not distinguish between these two professions.

Alexander DONSKOI

Photo by Anatoly Zuyev

CONJURERS' CLUB

A conjurers' club, the first in this country, has been set up in Moscow. The members gathered for their first meeting at the Moscow V. Chkalov House of Culture. They included circus and variety artists from many Soviet cities.

The history of juggling starts way back in ancient times. According to a papyrus scroll which has come down to us, a court conjurer entertained the Egyptian Pharaoh Cheops in 2900 B.C. In the Middle Ages displays of conjuring tricks and various other attractions of the

same sort were often held in market places and squares. Such entertainment was also fashionable in the higher ranks of society. Today the art of conjuring makes use of the latest scientific and technological achievements.

Vladimir Rudnev, a Moskont-sect performer and one of the founders of the Moscow club, said: conjuring satifies one of man's basic drives — his love of surprise. This is where the essence of our skill lies.

And indeed surprise was a constant feature of long con-

jurers' conference.

Vladimir Perovodchikov, of Kamensk, an honorary member of the GDR Club of Conjurers produced a seven-metre-long paper cone.

A magical scarf and pair of gloves which changed colour were demonstrated by Natalya Perliyeva, of Moskontser.

Nikolai Kontov (Voronezh) made balloons and rings out of thin air.

Among the matters discussed by the conjurers was the possible contribution that the club might make towards the long-awaited creation of a theatre of illusions.

BOUQUET FOR JANSONS

Soviet conductor Maris Jansons has received congratulations from Norway on the best recording of the year. This award was won by an album of symphonies by Edvard Grieg played by the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Jansons. Jansons has conducted the orchestra for the past three seasons.

Artistic unanimity helped me find common ground with the orchestra right from the first rehearsal, Jansons notes. Norwegian classical music and the new hall seating, 2,500, always filled to capacity when we play symphonies by Mahler, Strauss, Rachmaninov, Prokofiev, and Shostakovich. Modern Soviet music is widely represented in our repertoire and invariably arouses lively interest among the public, he says.

The orchestra was put to the test on its recent tour to Britain. In its performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, the orchestra showed itself to be an ensemble of international standing. In his three seasons with the Oslo Philharmonic, the British "Arts Guardian" stressed, Maris Jansons has created a smooth and well-adjusted ensemble.

LITERATURE IN THE AGE OF SCIENCE

"Writers and scientific and technical progress" was the theme under discussion during a two-day conference in Tbilisi of Soviet and Romanian authors, sponsored by the writers unions of the USSR and Romania.

Attention was concentrated on the interrelations of scientific progress and literature. Ideas and experience in tackling these themes were exchanged and the important problem of the protection of the environment and its reflection in literature was raised.

Nodar Dumbadze, Board Chairman of the Georgian Writers Union, noted the positive character of professional contacts between Romanian and Soviet writers. An "Anthology of Modern Romanian Poetry" and a collection of poems by Dumitru Ion have already been published in Georgia, and others are in the pipeline.

Music makers with a difference

The Small Hall of the Tchaikovsky Conservatoire in Moscow was recently the venue for the 5th nationwide competition of bow instrument makers.

Around a hundred masters from all the Union republics, many of them young people entered 136 instruments. Marks were awarded according to the quality of the sound the instruments made when playing various musical fragments as well as to the quality of artistic work involved. The contest was held anonymously, the names of its participants becoming known only after the third round.

Women are rare among violin makers, but the award for the best violin went to Larisa Kerchenko, 25, from Moscow. S. Shikin, made the best cello, and S. Yelitsyan the best viola.



This year's festival of Soviet songs at Zielona Gora, Poland, was keynoteed by the 60th anniversary of the USSR and ever growing friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland. The photo shows winner Marek Sroci with the main prize, the "Golden Samovar".

BUSINESS

Contacts and contracts

A meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Statistical Information took place recently in Varna, Bulgaria, discussed the tasks proceeding out of CMEA Executive decisions. Measures were also drawn up for the further development of mutual statistical information of member countries in international specialization and cooperation of production.

The 12th International Congress of Industrial Robots has ended its work in Paris. More than 800 specialists from 26 countries, including the USSR, discussed the design and manufacture of automatic devices in industry, prospects for the development of this branch of technology, as well as the social and economic aspects deriving from this new stage in the scientific and technical revolution.

A consultative meeting on mineral resources in the Antarctic has taken place in the New Zealand capital of Wellington, with the participation of the 14 states which signed the Antarctic Treaty. Delegates from the Soviet Union, Poland, the USA, Britain and Argentina and other countries discussed matters pertaining to methods of mineral prospecting and mining and worked out corresponding rules and standards.

The fourth session of the mixed Soviet-Portuguese commission for supervising implementation of the trade agreement between the USSR and Portugal has considered the results of and prospects for bilateral trade and economic relations. The two sides expressed their intention of continuing efforts directed at the further development of mutually advantageous trade and at expanding the range of mutually supplied goods.

Cooperation in leading industries

The assistance by the Soviet Union to the Freedom Island in its development of heavy industry is an example of profitable Soviet-Cuban cooperation. Distinctive in the Soviet assistance is of tremendous importance for the development of the Cuban national economy, and of its scientific and technological, deputy minister of the basic industry of Cuba Manuel Aguilera told a press conference. Bilateral cooperation is particularly active in the field of major Cuban industries — for instance, energy, oil refining, chemicals as well as non-ferrous metallurgy.

SANCTIONS BENEFITING NO ONE

The top officials of the American Caterpillar Tractor Company and General Electric Company have urged President Ronald Reagan to lift the ban on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for the construction of gas pipelines. In his letter to Reagan, the president of Caterpillar Tractor Company, L. Morgan, stresses that the ban on the sale to the USSR of equipment manufactured by the company will not stop the construction of the Yamal-Western Europe gas pipeline, which will be one of the biggest in the world. The only result of the ban will be longer queues of unemployed in the United States and the replacement of American companies by their rivals. Earlier, as a result of the White House decision, Caterpillar Tractor lost a contract on the delivery of pipe-laying machines to the USSR worth 80 million dollars.

Japanese competitors immediately availed themselves of the opportunities created by the ban, the letter says, and have, since the end of 1981, sold the USSR 900 pipe-layers. This transaction is irrevocably lost for the company, the letter says, but the construction of a big number of gas pipelines planned by the Soviet Union for the next five years creates good export opportunities for the company. In his letter to Reagan, vice-president of General Electric P. Potor also notes the senseless nature of the ban on the sales to the USSR of rotors for gas-pumping turbines. An extension of the ban, he writes, will only benefit foreign firms which have sufficient possibilities of producing similar rotors. The General Electric vice-president notes that American sanctions neither stop nor considerably delay the construction of the gas pipeline.

Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce: 15 years

The Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 15th anniversary since its foundation. The Chamber's activities over these years have expanded, says Pierre Krebs, Director of the Chamber's Moscow office, in a conversation with an MNI correspondent. Over this period trade between our two countries have seen almost 12-fold increase and reached last year an impressive figure of 4,400 million roubles.

Every year, the Chamber holds technical symposiums and exhibitions and arranges other functions in literally every industry: ranging from metallurgy and nuclear power engineering to portumery and wine-making. Every year we receive several groups of French industrialists.

We help all of them in setting up and strengthening their contacts with Soviet organizations as well as in preparing, drawing up and signing contracts.

The Chamber also takes part in industrial exhibitions taking place both in Moscow and the capitals of the constituent republics. In France, it has a permanent link with the organization Promopole which sponsors Soviet participation in all the French exhibitions. All these activities find their reflection in the Chamber-published magazine, "Trade and Cooperation". Its French edition advertises Soviet achievements, while the Russian edition is dedicated to the French republic.

Alexander VOLKOV

STATSFÖRETAG IN MOSCOW

The Swedish State Company, or Statsföretag, has opened an office in Moscow. The company which cooperates with Soviet foreign trade and research organizations is made up of 150 enterprises manufacturing equipment for the mining and timber industries, for steel as well as for chemical works and for factories producing pharmaceuticals and consumer goods.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Karl Erik Aman, the President of Statsföretag, said that cooperation with Soviet organizations is now of special importance for the company (which together with its divisions employs about 100,000), for Western economies and foreign trade are experiencing a period of downturn. Aman stressed that business relations with the Soviet Union have a firm basis as they are planned as much as five years ahead.

ENERGY ESPERANTO

One more, although strictly technical, language has been added to this planet's rare tongues. It was invented by Soviet and Finnish operators of the power transmission line uniting the USSR power system with that of Finland.

Specialists on either side of the line need just about two hundred phrases which has however to be completely unambiguous. They invented their own Esperanto to avoid learning either Russian or Finnish technical terminology.

The energy phrase-book contains a code-list of all emergency situations: overloads, thunderbolt hits, broken or lost wires, etc.

Timely information is a guarantee of safe operation, for the line carrying Soviet electrical energy to Suomi.

30 YEARS in the world market

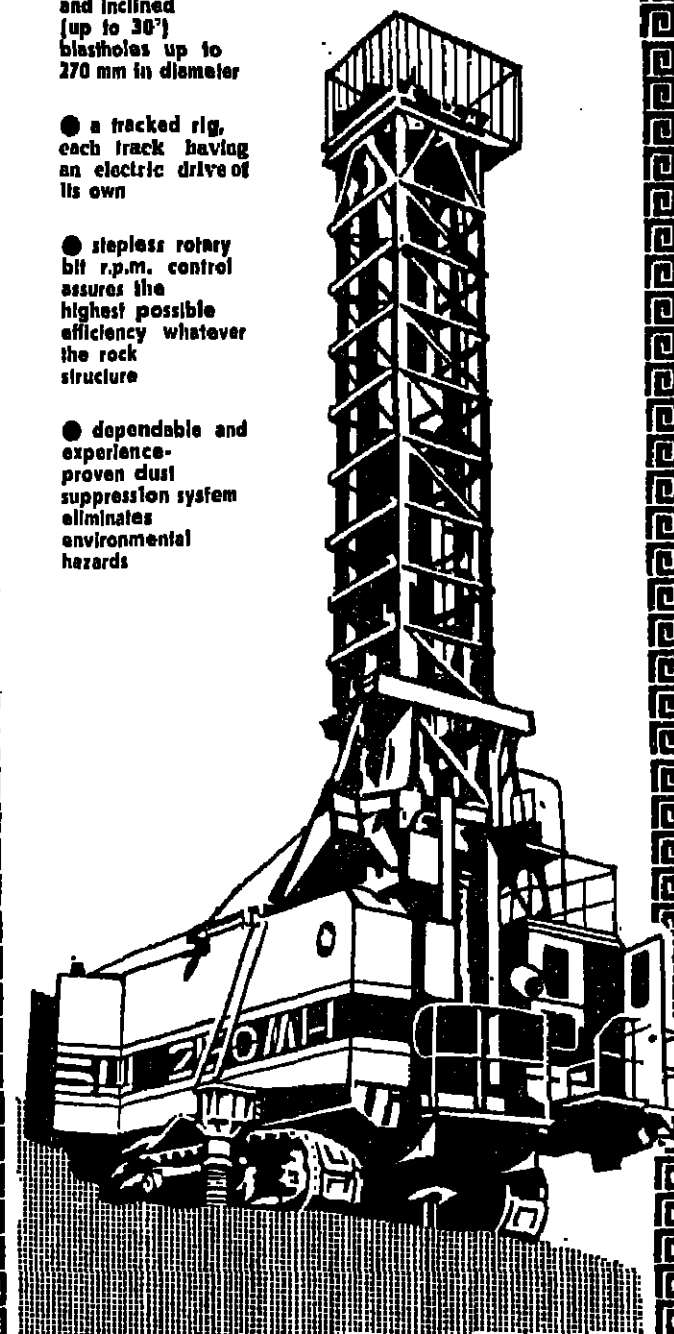
HIGH EFFICIENCY OF OPENCASE MINING WITH SELF-PROPELLED ROTARY-BIT DRILLRIG Model SBSH-25 OMN:

● drills vertical and inclined (up to 30°) blastholes up to 270 mm in diameter

● a tracked rig, each track having an electric drive of its own

● stepless rotary bit r.p.m. control assures the highest possible efficiency whatever the rock structure

● dependable and experience-proven dust suppression system eliminates environmental hazards



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Travel exchange on the rise

Travel exchanges between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are becoming ever wider with every passing year. These include trips for recreation, treatment, and art festivals, visits of delegations from twinned cities, etc. Trade unions, which provide vouchers for its members either free or at a discount, send to Bulgaria more than 13,000 Soviet tourists a year from Moscow alone.

Soviet visitors form an important factor for the Bulgarian tourist industry, an MNI correspondent was told by the General Representative of the Bulgarian Tourism Committee in the USSR, Balkanturizm has prepared

more than 80 various itineraries including virtually all most important attractions in our country.

Our largest resorts — Sunny Beach, Golden Sands, Varna — enjoy great popularity with Soviet people. New modern tourist complexes have been built on the Black Sea coast. All this allows us to cater for ever more guests from abroad. This year alone we expect more than 350,000 visitors from the Soviet Union, and 165,000 Bulgarians will visit the USSR.

Viktor YEVKIN

Meet Renzo Orvieto

An exhibition of Italian artist Renzo Orvieto has opened in the Central Artist House at 10/14 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow. A former member of the Italian Resistance movement, Orvieto openly reacts to the numerous aspects of modern life. He works in different techniques and genres. His exhibition includes thematic paintings, landscapes, still life, sculptural compositions, and graphic sheets. One of the paintings on display is "The Battle of Stalingrad Is the Victory of the People", which he has painted especially to be shown in Moscow.

The exhibition is open daily, except Mondays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.



Here are shown "The Battle of Stalingrad Is the Victory of the People" and "The Classical Dance".



AFGHAN BOOKS IN USSR

The Days of Afghan Literature in the USSR, specifically held in Moscow, Baku and Tashkent under a cooperation plan between the two countries' writers unions, have a programme of literary affairs and meetings between the visiting Afghan writers and Soviet factory and farm workers.

WHAT'S ON!

June 22-25

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 23 — A concert by Moscow Ballet School students. Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre performances: 24 — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera). 25 — Khachatryan, "Cayane" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 23 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 25 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Feldman, "Let the Gull Play". 23 — Zhurbin, "Pancopos". 24 — Ziv, "Mestura Artistes". 25 — Karyev, "The Fiery Gascon".

FILMS

Stiller "Wormwood" (Mosfilm Studios).

A film about the deep trace that the Great Patriotic War left on the life of our people.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall of the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (8 Razina St). Works by artist-restorer A. Ovchinnikov. Copies of old frescoes from the churches of Ladoga and Georgia are on display. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

Soviet Army Central House (2 Ploshchad Kommuny). Following the Traditions of Gorkov, an exhibition devoted to the painter's 100th anniversary. On view are recent works by painters and sculptures from Gorkov's studio.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berezovskaya Embankment). 22 — A concert by the Nicaraguan youth dance ensemble. 24, 25 — Song, Joke and Orange, a variety programme with Moskontser performers and Orange pop group taking part.

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhiki). 22-25 — Singer Jaak Joala and the Radar pop group in the "You Are Again Welcome to Luzhiki" variety show, which also features the Red Poppies and Carnival pop-groups and circus artists.

SPORTS

Football. Lenin Central Stadium. Tournament to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. 23 — Torpedo vs Dynamo. 24 — Spartak vs Central Army Club. 7 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Bus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Tram 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Daily 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service, Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

versary of the USSR. 23 — Torpedo vs Dynamo. 24 — Spartak vs Central Army Club. 7 p.m. (both days).

Top-league Moscow teams will contest the prize offered by the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 23 and 25 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

June 22-25. Fairly warm in Moscow city and region, with showers and moderate south-westerly wind. About 6-11°C at night and 10-23°C on June 22, rising later from 16° to 20°C.